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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Approves of the Forest Settlement of the Chowdlapur Forest Block in the Tiptur Taluk.

READ—

Government Notification No. G. 2778—Ft. 76-38-2, dated the 20th September 1938, issued under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Act, in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Chowdlapur Forest Block in the Tiptur Taluk as a State Forest.

2. Memo No. C. 1191—39-40, dated nil, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Forest Settlement Officer's report on the conclusion of the settlement of the block and stating that the Chief Conservator of Forests is agreeable to the issue of the final notification.

ORDER NO. A. F. 1718-21—FT. 63-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

The Settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and agreed to by the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Conservator of Forests is approved. The notification under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act constituting the block as a State Forest with effect from the 1st December 1940, will be published in the Gazette.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the villages concerned.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

Notification No. A. F. 1722—Ft. 63-40-3, dated 24th September 1940.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act, XI of 1900, that from the 1st December 1940, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the undermentioned schedule shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof.

By Order,
J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Area	Name of Block	Remarks
Tumkur	Tiptur	Kibbanahalli	Kagihalli Kaval Survey No. 1 (Kharab).	A. G. 930 26	Chowdlapura Block	The block is situated at a distance of 1½ miles west of Kibbanahalli Village on both sides of Bangalore-Tiptur Road.
			Chowdlapura Kaval Survey No. 11 Kharab (Part).	2,428 0		
				3,358 26 or 5·24 Sq. Miles		

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Starting from a point 10 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 68 of Gopalapura village, the line runs south-east for about 42 chains through Survey No. 1 of the Kagihalli Kaval to a point about 10 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 48 of Gopalapura; then north-east in a straight line for about 38 chains through the same Kaval to a point 10 chains south from the gadi bandhs of Gopalapura, Sasalu and Kagihalli Kavals; then south-east for about 58 chains to a point 10 chains south from the gadi bandhs of Sasalu, Pemmaldevihalli, Chowdlapura and Kagihalli Kavals; then north-east through Survey No. 1 of Kagihalli Kaval and 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval for about 60 chains to the point X, about 12 chains south-west from the south-east corner of Survey No. 27 of Pemmaldevihalli village; then south-east for about 15 chains to a point Y, 15 chains south from the easternmost corner of katte marked B. in C. No. 11 of Chowdlapur Kaval; then nort-east for about 22 chains to a point Z, about 7 chains south-east from the easternmost corner of the above katte; then in the same direction for about 3 chains and crossing the halla, the line runs north-west along the right bank of the same halla, and meets the western boundary of Survey No. 25 of Pemmaldevihalli at a point W, about 5 chains south-west from the south-east corner of the said survey number; then east for about 50 chains through Survey No. 11 of Chowdalapura Kaval, meets a point about 10 chains from the south-east corner of Survey No. 2 of Chowdlapura Kaval; then in the same direction for about 6 chains and meets the western boundary of the land surrendered to the Revenue Department.

East.—Then south-east through Survey No. 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval and along the western boundary of the land surrendered to the Revenue Department for about 82 chains to a point about 15 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 7 of Chowdlapura Kaval; then in the same direction along the western boundary of the said land for about 73 chains and meets the Bangalore-Honnavara Road.

South.—Then the line runs south-west along the northern side of the Bangalore-Tiptur Road and meets a point on the right side, 10 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 30 of Shidlahalli.

West.—Then north-west for about 135 chains through Survey No. 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval parallel to the eastern boundary of Shidlahalli village, to a point 10 chains north-east from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 84 of the said village; then in the same direction for about 7 chains to a point 10 chains north from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 84 on the common boundary between Kagihalli and Chowdlapura Kavals; then north-west for about 10 chains through Survey No. 1 of Kagihalli Kaval, to a point 10 chains north from the south-east corner of Survey No. 66 of Nyakenahalli village; then north-west for about 55 chains through Survey No. 1 of Kagihalli Kaval, to a point 10 chains north from north-west corner of Survey No. 66 of Nyakenahalli, then south-west for about 7 chains though Survey No. 1 of the same Kaval to a point 10 chains south-east from Survey No. 13 of Annemallenahalli village; then north-west for about 98 chains through the same Kaval; parallel to the eastern boundaries of Annemallenahalli and Iralgere villages to a point 10 chains south-east, from the south-east corner of Survey No. 74 of Gopalapura village. Then north-east for about 23 chains through the said Survey No. 1 of Kagihalli Kaval to the starting point.

REMARKS.

The following rights of ways and concessions are admitted within the above block.

Foot-path.—From Pemmaldevihalli to Jakkenahalli; 2 yards wide and 42 chains long, open for men and cattle throughout the year. It enters the State Forest in its northern boundary 10 chains south, from the south-west corner of Survey No. 1 of Chowdlapura and runs through Chowdlapura Kaval for about 42 chains and quits the State Forest in its eastern boundary about 15 chains from the north-west corner of Survey No. 3 of Chowdlapura.

STATEMENT B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Chowdlapura Kaval Block State Forest.

Serial No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the Forest Officers' arguments and evidence produced	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Villagers of Thimlapura, Tiptur Taluk	23rd December 1939.	They want more land for gomal and for cultivation	Nil.	As the entire Survey No. 12, having an extent of 1,699 acres and 30 guntas has already been set apart for cultivation and for grazing their cattle, their prayer is untenables. Besides, no land out of these villages had been taken up for the proposed block. The proposed area is an Amrit Mahal Kaval surrendered to the Department after assigning sufficient land for the communal purposes of the surrounding villages.	As the area proposed in Survey No. 12 is entirely disposed of for cultivation, its reservation is unnecessary. As Survey No. 11 is far off from Thimlapur, further concessions in respect of this village are not necessary.	Nil.
2	Villagers of Biligere, Tiptur Taluk		They desire that the entire extent of 3,000 acres surrendered by the Amrit Mahal Department in Survey Nos. 11 and 12 should be entirely set apart for cultivation and that it should not be utilised for the constitution of the State Forest.		As the big Survey No. 12 as well as 716 acres out of Survey No. 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval has already been assigned for cultivation and for grazing, the prayer is not reasonable. Further this is not a village affected by the reservations of the proposed block.	The entire Survey No. 12 consisting of 1,699 acres and 30 guntas has already been disposed of for cultivation by the Revenue Department. In addition to this a further extent of of 716 acres out of Survey No. 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval out of the surrendered extent is set apart for disposal to intending raiyats of the surrounding villages. Out of this extent also 150 acres have already been disposed of and an extent of 566 acres is still remaining for disposal. Hence further concession is uncalled for.	
3	Shidhahalli Villagers, Tiptur Taluk		They want additional land for their gomal and for cultivation.		This village has got sufficient gomal in its own limits. Hence no area can be excluded from the proposed block as prayed for by the villagers. The line may be shifted to a distance of 5 chains from the edge of the cultivation.	The village has gomal 189 acres and 2 guntas in extent. The number of cattle is 154 big and 70 small. The gomal available for the village is more than sufficient. As the villagers want some more land for cultivation, I think it is sufficient if the present demarcation line is shifted by another 220 yards. There are about 17 acres also available out of assessed waste.	
4	Nayakanhalli Villagers of Tiptur Taluk	24th December 1939.	They represented orally that they want grazing facility in the area to be reserved and also a right of way to their cattle to go to the katte marked 'A' in the sketch		The village has got sufficient gomal within its limits. The katte referred to is in the middle of the block, and there is no right of way to it. The prayer of the raiyats for the grant of right of way to the distant katto in the block, having a katte of their own in their village for watering their cattle, is not tenable.	The village has got 118 acres of gomal and the number of cattle is 144 big and 17 small. The gomal available is more than sufficient. But as the demarcation line is very near to the cultivated margin, the present demarcation line may be shifted by another 220 yards as in the case of Serial No. 3 above. The katte referred to in the representation is far away from the village. It does not appear to be very necessary for the use of the cattle. If the right of way prayed for is allowed, it may prove detrimental to the interest of the forest block and it may also lead to constant trouble. Hence the right prayed for is not allowed. As for grazing facility, the village may be allowed to graze their cattle after paying the usual license fee under the Forest Rules.	
5	Raiyats of Annemallenahalli of Tiptur Taluk	23rd December 1939.	They represent that there is insufficiency of gomal in their village. Hence they pray that sufficient land should be set apart out of Survey No. 1 of Kagehalli Kaval both for grazing and for cultivation purposes.		No land out of this village has been taken for the proposed block. This village has got sufficient gomal within its own limits. Hence no land can be excluded from the proposed block.	The village has 89 acres and 12 guntas of gomal. The number of cattle is 108 big and 190 small. The gomal available for the village is more than sufficient. As, however, the villagers want some more land for cultivation, the present demarcation line may be shifted by another 220 yards along the boundary line of this village. The villagers may graze their cattle in the State Forest after obtaining license under the usual Forest Rules.	
6	Raiyats of Iralgere, Tiptur Taluk		They represent that the proposed constitution of the State Forest will cause hardship to them and that the area is not fit for the formation of the forest, as it consists of only a scrub jungle		This is not a village affected by the reservation of the block. Forests have to be preserved in the interests of posterity.	The contention of the villagers is not acceptable. The demarcation line may, however, be shifted to a distance of about 220 yards from the proposed line now indicated in the sketch.	

STATEMENT B.—*concld.*

Serial No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Raiyats of Gopalanpura, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.	23rd December 1939.	They pray for grazing facility in the State Forest on account of insufficiency of gomal and for additional land for cultivation as their village is a growing one.		The raiyats were not entitled till now to pasturage in the kaval. Hence no concession is possible. The villages have sufficient gomal and kharab lands left in their village for grazing their cattle as well as to meet their agricultural requirements. The forest line may be shifted to a distance of five chains from the edge of the cultivation.	The village has 196 acres of gomal and the number of cattle is 581 (both big and small). The contention of insufficiency of gomal is not tenable. As however the present demarcation line lies very near the cultivated margin and as the villagers want some more land for cultivation, the present line may be shifted by another 220 yards. As regards grazing facilities, the raiyats may graze their cattle after obtaining licenses under the ordinary Forest Rules.	...
8	Raiyats of Sasalu Village, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.		They want some more land for agricultural purposes.		Survey No. 12 of Chowdlapura Kaval, the extent of which is 1,699 acres, as well as a part of Survey No. 11 of the same has been set apart for granting for agriculture and other purposes of the raiyats.	The present demarcation line may be shifted by another 220 yards further from the village boundary. This will provide sufficient land for extension of agriculture.	...
9	Raiyats of Tiglahalli, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.	24th December 1939.	They only pray for the reservation of the katte marked 'B' in the sketch and some extent of land below it, as they have applied for the restoration of that katte.	Nil.	This is a small breached katte. There is still a very large extent of more than 1,500 acres available for cultivation out of 2,415 acres set apart for the purpose in Survey Nos. 12 and 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval. Hence their prayer is not reasonable. But as the land below the katte is said to be suitable for cultivation and as it is said that they have applied for the restoration of the katte, it may be excluded from the block with the small extent of cultivable land below it.	The villages of Gopalanpura, Tiglahalli and Jakkanhalli all desire the reservation of the katte and the land below it. They represent that the land in this area is very much suited for cultivation and they have also applied for the restoration of the katte. Hence the present demarcation line may be shifted further south by about 220 yards to a point marked X in Survey No. 11. From this point the line will run to the south to the point east 16 chains from it in Survey No. 11. Then the line turning east through the said survey number will run east and meet at point Z at a distance of 22 chains and then the line crossing the halla will run along the course of the halla to the north meeting the demarcation line at point W shown in the sketch. The demarcation line may be modified accordingly and the area and the katte within the above four points X Y Z and W may be excluded from the block proposed.	...
10	Raiyats of Jakkanhalli, Tiptur Taluk.		They pray for the reservation of the katte marked B in the sketch and the land within the area marked X Y Z W in the sketch. They further want that the right to the foot-path shown in the map from their village to Pemmaladevanhalli passing through Survey No. 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval should be reserved to them.		Do The rights of way to the foot-path may be allowed.	This prayer is allowed for the reasons mentioned against Serial No. 9 above. The raiyats may be allowed the right of way in the foot-path from Jakkanhalli to Pemmaladevanhalli as shown in the sketch.	...
11	Raiyats of Pemmaladevanhalli of Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.		The raiyats want some more land to be reserved for cultivation.		This is a bechirak village, hence the prayer seems to be unreasonable.	This is a bechirak village. The raiyats of Sasalu Village itself mostly cultivate the land here also. As land for cultivation in this area appears to be very much in demand, the present demarcation line may be shifted to the south to an extent of 220 yards from its present position. This will allow sufficient additional land for cultivation also.	—

P. A. MOHAN RAM,
District Forest Officer,
Tumkur District.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM,
Sub-Division Officer.

STATEMENT C.

Statement of lands taken up for Chowdlapura Kaval Block in Tiptur Taluk, proposed as State Forest.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village	Assessed occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab	Gomal	Details of lands taken up										Area remaining for the village					
								Occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal			Total	Kharab			Gomal		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10		11		12			13	14			15		16
			A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	Assessment		A. G.	S. No.	A. G.		S. No.	A. G.	A. G.
Tiptur	Kibbanahalli	Kagihalli Kaval ...	1,263 16	...	...	1,263 6	...	...	...	...	...	1 part	930 26	...	...		930 26	...	332 20		...	...	332 20
		Chowdlapura Kaval	5,487 31	167 12	...	5,276 6	...	...	...	...	...	11 part	2,428 0	...	...		2,428 0	...	2,848 6		...	...	2,848 6
					Tank Mis. Kharab	9 21																	
						34 32																	
		Total	6,750 37	167 12	...	6,593 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,358 26	...	...		3,358 26	...	3,180 20		...	...	3,180 26

P. A. MOHAN RAM,
District Forest Officer,
Tumkur District.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM,
Assistant Commissioner and
Forest Settlement Officer,
Gubbi Sub-Division.